**EDC 102 Library Session**

***Context Statement Project***

***COMMUNITY***

**Part 1: Community Data Collection**

**Factors impacting student achievement**

***English Language Learners***is the

percentage of all public school children

who are receiving English as a second

language services or bilingual education

services.

Many ELL students face challenges to succeeding in school, including poverty, lack of access to health care, low parental education levels and discrimination or racism. ELL students are challenged to simultaneously learn English and succeed academically.

|  |
| --- |
| **Key Factors**  ***Children in poverty***is the percentage  of children under age 18 who are living in households with incomes below the poverty threshold.  Children in poverty, especially those who experience poverty in early childhood and for extended periods of time, are more likely to have health and behavioral problems, experience difficulty in school, become teen parents, and earn less or have more chances to be unemployed as adults. |
| Poverty |
| Non-English speaking background |
| Parents’ educational background |
| Special learning needs  ***Children with special needs***are those  who have a chronic disease or disability  that requires educational services, health  care and/or related services of a type or  amount beyond that required generally  by children. Special needs can be  physical, developmental, behavioral or  emotional.  Children with special health needs can  have multiple impairments of varying  degrees in physical, social, emotional or  behavioral functioning.  ***Parental educational attainment*** can  have an impact on many aspects of  child well-being, including children’s  health and health-related behaviors, the level of education children will ultimately achieve, and their access to material, human and social resources.  Children of parents with low levels of  education are more likely to die before  their first birthday, more likely to have poor health and less likely to succeed in school. |
| Minority racial-group identity |

***Racial and ethnic disparities***is the gap

that exists in outcomes for children of

different racial and ethnic groups in

Rhode Island. Child well-being outcome areas include economic well-being, health, safety and education.

Black and Hispanic children are more

likely than White children to live in

neighborhoods that lack the resources

needed for them to grow up healthy and successful, regardless of family income levels.

|  |
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| **Other Factors** |
| Low school expectations |
| Availability of flexible grouping and different types of instruction |
| Inadequate funding and support |
| Individual and family health |
| Quality of social services offered to students |

1. US Census website at [factfinder2.census.gov](http://factfinder2.census.gov)

**Income/Poverty -** Year data collected: 2008-2012

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Your community** | **Rhode Island** | **US** |
| **Median household income** |  | **$56,102** | **$53,046** |
| **Median family income** |  | **$72,872** | **$64,585** |
| **Per capita income** |  | **$30,005** | **$28,051** |
| **All families below poverty level** |  | **9.2%** | **10.9%** |
| **All people below the poverty level** |  | **13.2%** | **14.9%** |
| Your choice |  |  |  |
| Your choice |  |  |  |
| Your choice |  |  |  |

**Race/Ethnicity -** Year data collected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Your community** | **Rhode Island** | **US** |
| **White** |  | **81.4%** | **72.4%** |
| **Black/African Americans** |  | **5.7%** | **12.6%** |
| **Asian** |  | **2.9%** | **4.8%** |
| **Hispanic or Latino** |  | **12.4%** | **16.3%** |
| **American Indian and Alaska native** |  | **0.6%** | **0.9%** |
| Your choice |  |  |  |
| Your choice |  |  |  |

1. RI Kids Count at <http://www.rikidscount.org/matriarch/default.asp>

Data by City/Town: Indicators of Child Well-Being

**Census-based Indicators -** Year data collected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Your community** | **Rhode Island** |
| **Child population** |  |  |
| **Children in single-parent families** |  |  |
| **Children living in families below the federal poverty threshold** |  |  |
| **Children living in grandparent headed**  **households** |  |  |
| Your choice |  |  |
| Your choice |  |  |

**Economic Well-Being -** Year data collected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Your community** | **Rhode Island** |
| **Children in families receiving cash assistance** |  |  |
| **School Breakfast Program participation** |  |  |
| Your choice |  |  |
| Your choice |  |  |

**Health -** Year data collected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Your community** | **Rhode Island** |
| **Children under age 19 receiving medical assistance** |  |  |
| **Births to mothers with less than a high school diploma** |  |  |
| Your choice |  |  |
| Your choice |  |  |
| Your choice |  |  |
| Your choice |  |  |

**Safety -** Year data collected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Your community** | **Rhode Island** |
| **Child abuse and neglect rate per 1,000 children** |  |  |
| Your choice |  |  |
| Your choice |  |  |
| Your choice |  |  |
| Your choice |  |  |

**Education -** Year data collected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Your community** | **Rhode Island** |
| **Early intervention participation** |  |  |
| **Chronic early absence in grades K-3** |  |  |
| **Suspension rate** |  |  |
| **High School graduation rate** |  |  |
| Your choice |  |  |
| Your choice |  |  |
| Your choice |  |  |
| Your choice |  |  |
| Your choice |  |  |
| Your choice |  |  |

**Get additional data by accessing:**

**Factbook Indicators** (by subject,on the right top side of the webpage)

**Factbook Indicators** (by indicator, center of webpage)

**Create Custom Data Reports Using Factbook Data** (center of webpage)

**All Indicators: Choose One Report: Children in Single-Parent Families**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Significance: Children living in single-parent families are more likely to live in poverty than children living in two-parent families. Single-parent families have only one potential wage earner compared with two potential wage earners in two-parent families.  Single-parent families poverty level compared with married-couple families:  All races: 33% (6%)  White: 26% (4%)  Black: 45% (15%)  Asian: 44% (4%) | |
| **Your community** | **Rhode Island** |
|  | 31% (2002); 40% (2012)  National rank: 45th  New England rank: 6th |
| Barrington: 593 children; 13%  Central Falls: 2,744; 49% | 68,138 children; 31% |

**All Indicators: Choose One Report:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Significance: | |
| City/Town | Rhode Island |
|  |  |

Need assistance? Contact Mona Anne Niedbala, Education & Curriculum Materials Librarian, at 401-874-9433, or email at mflorea@mail.uri.edu.